

TROPICAL TEMPERATURE.

The Perseus Heat Seems to Gather Strength With Each Succeeding Day.

CENTURY MARK AGAIN LEFT BEHIND.

Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and Ohio appear to be covered by the hot blanket—Deaths and Prostrations Numerous.

St. Louis, July 23.—Monday will go on record as the hottest day in St. Louis up to date.

At 11 o'clock the mercury stood at 102 degrees on top of the federal building, and was climbing at the rate of two degrees an hour.

At noon it registered 105 degrees, and gradually climbed to 107 by the official thermometer, while street readings showed as high as 110.

The heat belt covers a radius around St. Louis of 100 miles. St. Louis is almost the central point.

About three o'clock in the afternoon St. Louisans experienced a veritable hot wave, lasting several minutes.

It seemed as though the floors of the ether regions had been browned open and a hot blast emitted that seemed to almost blister everything it came in contact with. As on Sunday, night brought little relief, and sleep was almost out of the question.

The protracted hot spell is having a depressing effect, and much illness, especially among the aged, is resulting.

AT KANSAS CITY.

The Hottest Weather Ever Known—Nine Fatalities Reported.

Kansas City, Mo., July 23.—A veritable hot blast literally scorched this city Monday, breaking all heat records in the history of the local weather bureau.

Sunday, Kansas Cityans experienced the hottest weather ever known here, the government thermometer reaching 104 and remaining above the 100 mark for seven consecutive hours.

Two dozen prostrations, nine fatally, were the result. Monday, at 3:30 o'clock the bureau thermometer at the highest point in the city, showed 106 degrees, while thermometers in the business district on the streets reached as high as 128.

The thermometer, at 8 a. m., registered 90, was 101 at noon, and at 3 p. m. broke the record at 104.6. Hardly a breath of air stirred. The suffering was intense, especially among persons compelled to work out doors and in the poor districts in the bottoms.

Seven deaths from prostrations were reported during the day in Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kas., and over thirty people, overcome by the heat, were treated. This makes a total death for the two days of 16. Most of the victims were elderly people.

The highest previous temperature in history of the Kansas City weather bureau was 103, in August, 1896, but it only remained near that point for one day. Monday was the thirty-second in succession on which the temperature averaged above 90 degrees, and the fifteenth in that time that the thermometer has gone above 100.

Two Deaths at Sedalia.

Sedalia, Mo., July 23.—There have been two deaths from the heat here. The government record of temperature, Monday, showed 106 degrees.

A Corker at the Capital.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 23.—Monday was equal to last Friday as the hottest day of the season, the government thermometer standing at 114.

HOT TIMES IN IOWA.

Des Moines has the Highest Temperature in Its History.

Des Moines, Ia., July 23.—The government thermometer registered 109 degrees here at 3:30 Monday afternoon, the highest official record in the history of Des Moines. Two deaths from the heat and numerous prostrations were reported.

According to reports to Director Sage, of the crop bureau, and to local grain men, the past few days have been disastrous to Iowa corn, except in localities which have had rain recently.

108 at Keokuk.

Keokuk, Ia., July 23.—The weather bureau recorded 108 degrees of heat here Monday, it being the sixth day of temperatures above 100 and the thirty-second of above 90. All reports indicate that corn is being seriously damaged.

At Sioux City.

Sioux City, Ia., July 23.—The maximum temperature here, Monday, was 105, three degrees below Sunday's maximum.

SCORCHING IN KANSAS.

Three Deaths and Ten Prostrations Reported at Topeka.

Topeka, Kas., July 23.—Three deaths and ten prostrations from Monday's record of the heat in Topeka. The thermometer registered 106 as its maximum. It had been three degrees higher during the heated season, but the humid air made the day the most oppressive of the year. Most of the active work was stopped for the day. The Kansas river is very low, but the supply of water in the city mains is as yet plentiful.

At Lawrence, the state university reported the heat record for Kansas again broken, with the mercury at 105.5 degrees, the highest in 34 years.

At Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kas., July 23.—At Fort Leavenworth, Monday, the weather bureau thermometer registered 108 degrees, as against 106½ on Sunday.

H. H. Allen, post adjutant, was stricken by the heat, while at his post, and died at 10 o'clock. Five other prostrations were reported.

Signs of Abatement.

At St. Louis, Kas., July 23.—The weather bureau reported the most terrific of the season. The thermometer registered 111 from ten o'clock Monday morning, and at 10:30 registered 102. The

drought still continues, with no sign of abatement.

UNCOMFORTABLE AT OMAHA.

Eight Deaths and Four Prostrations Reported at Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., July 23.—The weather conditions, Monday, continued of the most uncomfortable nature. The temperature at 7 a. m. registered 83, and at noon the 100 mark was reached, with 104 at 4 p. m., only eight-tenths of a degree below Sunday's high record of the day. At 5 p. m. a refreshing breeze came up and afforded some slight measure of relief.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Springfield, Ill., Showed 107, the Highest Ever Recorded There.

Springfield, Ill., July 23.—All heat records in Springfield were broken, Monday, when, for three hours, the mercury in the government thermometer stood at 107, the highest ever recorded. Thermometers on the street level registered as high as 110 in the shade. There were several prostrations. Director Guthrie of the local weather bureau states that reports from all over the state indicate that the corn is withstanding the heat and drought remarkably well.

INDIANA CATCHING IT.

Indianapolis Has the Hottest Day on Record There.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 23.—Monday was the hottest day on record in Indianapolis. The official record was 106 at two o'clock in the afternoon. At the same hour thermometers along the business streets recorded 110 and 112. There were two deaths and three prostrations from heat.

At the camp of the Indiana national guard all drills were suspended. Sixty men were overcome during the day, but all rapidly recovered, with the exception of seven, who are in the brigade hospital. Many animals were stricken, and livery men are refusing to hire horses.

All Previous Records Eclipsed.

Cincinnati, July 23.—All previous heat records here were eclipsed, Monday, when the official government thermometer at the office of the local weather bureau reached 106 degrees at 2:30 in the afternoon, and remained there for about an hour. Fortunately the humidity at that time registered only 26, and there were but few prostrations.

THE FOSBURG MURDER CASE.

James Fosburg, Called as a Witness by the Prosecution, Creates a Good Impression.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 23.—James Fosburg was called, Monday, as a witness for the prosecution in the trial of his brother, Robert S. Fosburg, for the murder of their sister, May Fosburg. The summons was a sudden and startling one, delivered as it was by District Attorney Hammond, who had taken no part in the examination of witnesses. The young Yale graduate made an interesting figure on the stand, and his testimony was direct and conclusive. It apparently left no doubt that his explanation of the reason why he did not know that burglars had been in the house and killed his beautiful sister, was truthful and straightforward. His testimony greatly increased the faith of the defense in the ultimate acquittal of his brother. James was slightly nervous, however, and this was noticeable when any reference was made to the death of his sister or to the scanty attire of the members of the family on the night of the tragedy.

The expected attempt of the government to delve into the question of family quarrels did not materialize, and James Fosburg's explanation of his attempt to get a number of doctors, his return to the death chamber and his ministrations to his parents, created a favorable impression in the minds of all who listened to him.

THE GUNBOAT CONCORD.

Satisfactory Reasons for Her Return Without Orders Given the Navy Department.

Washington, July 23.—The report of Lieutenant-Commander Minetti, of the gunboat Concord, as to the circumstances which brought that ship back from Alaska without orders was received at the navy department Monday. The officer says that Commander Knox, who was in command of the vessel at the time she went north, was taken seriously ill and had to relinquish command. There was no means of sending him back or of leaving him in a place where suitable attention could be given him. Under the circumstances it was deemed essential that the ship should carry the sick officer. The department has accepted this explanation as sufficient.

BE DISLIKES TO RETURN.

McDowell Refuses to Return to Missouri Without the Formality of Regulation.

Washington, July 23.—Sheriff Joseph F. Dickman and Detective John W. Cardell, of St. Louis, arrived here to take charge of John McDowell, who was arrested here Saturday after attempting to obtain jewelry from two local places on the pretense of being Senator Hanna's son. McDowell, however, refused to go to St. Louis without a requisition.

Committee to Supervise the Drawings for Indian Lands.

Washington, July 23.—The secretary of the interior has announced committee to supervise the drawings for the lands of the Kiowas and Comanches, as follows: Ex-Gov. Richard H. Allen, chairman; ex-Chief Justice Frank Dale, of Oklahoma, and ex-United States District Attorney D. P. Fyer, of St. Louis. This committee has been instructed to report at El Reno not later than the 26th instant to arrange details for the drawing to begin on the 29th inst.

Death-Dealing Wind Storm.

Naples, Tex., July 23.—A severe wind storm wrought much damage here early Monday. Several small buildings were blown down. Henry Bryant was crushed to death.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Democratic Platform Makers Bound to Bring On a Break in the Party.

The action of the Ohio democrats in their state convention means something more than that, in the wrangle between the local bosses, McLean got the candidates and Tom Johnson wrote the platform. The apparent rejection of Bryan and all his works by the convention marks a departure in the democratic policy which promises to have important consequences for that party, and to register itself conspicuously in national politics. We say apparent, for there is much in Tom Johnson's programme which Bryan would favor, and there is something in it which he has favored. The demagogic and futile assault on the trusts which the Ohio democrats made has been made frequently by Bryan, for it represents his notions on that subject, as he has often and prominently presented them. But the platform makers overwhelmingly rejected the plan to reaffirm the Kansas City platform, the chief point of objection to that deliverance, of course, being its silver plank. The convention itself took pains to scorn and deride Bryan personally in trampling on the banner containing his portrait.

Warfare has been inevitable between the Bryan and anti-Bryan factions of the democracy in 1904 in any event. The first skirmish in that war took place in the convention at Columbus, and the anti-Bryanites won. The same section of the democracy which dictated that party's municipal ticket in St. Louis a few months ago carried the Ohio convention, with this difference, that much of the Ohio platform would have been favored by the municipal ownership people of St. Louis, who opposed the regular democratic ticket here.

MR. BRYAN DIES HARD.

Pathetic Defense of His Old and Rotting Issue So Long Ready for Burial.

There is little of the swan song in the latest will of William Jennings Bryan. It is much more vigorous than sweet, but it is none the less a certain indication of the end. Naturally Mr. Bryan sticks to free silver and the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. He has no other theme; there is but one string to his harp, and even though this be frayed and sadly out of tune, he must thrum it industriously or quit playing.

But he has another reason for bitterly opposing the action—or silence—of the Ohio democratic convention. He is now an editor, and must think something of the circulation of his paper. Let him be read out of the party in every state, as he has been in Ohio; let the dead issue of free silver be decently buried by every state convention of his erstwhile followers, and where will the Commoner be?

So the repudiated and oft-defeated champion of free silver, the one-time leader of the elements of discontent, masquerading under the name of a great political party, says of the Ohio snub recently administered: "I don't object to having it distinctly understood that I intend to fight to the bitter end every effort to force the abandonment of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms." It may be consoling to reflect that in the very nature of things this fight will not be prolonged, that the "bitter end" has appeared on the horizon and is even now much bigger than a man's hand.

Mr. Bryan thinks there is too much significance attached to the Ohio convention, and in this belief he has the warm endorsement of Champ Clark, who adds: "I don't know what the issue of 1904 will be, and I don't think Mr. Bryan pretends to know, but I know who will do the issuing. It will be the men who were faithful to the party in 1900."

And this naturally raises the question: Who are these faithful ones? Are they those who have been responsible for the most thorough disruption of a party ever known in the history of this country? Or are they those who have stood and are standing valiantly by that party's traditions and are now trying to reunite it?

There is fitness in Mr. Bryan's pathetic defense of his old issue. Free silver has long since been buried, and a prospective reformer can look on complacently while its most persistent advocate opens the grave there tearfully to lay his own dead hopes and ambitions.—Chicago Post.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

The democratic party realizes that it has a past of which the least said the better.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Wonder if Bryan can see the handwriting on the wall any plainer since that little demonstration in the Ohio convention?—Iowa State Register.

The action of the Ohio democrats in regard to Bryan and silver becomes the more significant the more you think about it. It was hard to appreciate it fully at first.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

"Coin" Harvey wants to run for congress in Arkansas. He has picked out a good state, and if he moves back into those pine woods, where they do not yet know the civil war is over, he may be able to so hoodwink the people that they will elect him.—Iowa State Register.

It is the opinion of some democrats that William Jennings Bryan is planning to punish the party for not electing him in 1900 by bolting the organization three years hence and running as a populist or independent. Whatever he may do, he is a disturbing element.—Indianapolis Journal.

The fact that the Ohio platform contained no reference to Bryan or Bryanism may be accepted as a straw telling the direction of the democratic wind. It would seem to mean that Ohio is not willing to accept Bryan as a candidate for a third time, not even as a party dictator. The example having thus been set, other states are likely to fall in line.—Troy Times.

Mr. Bryan must begin to feel like Napoleon on St. Helena. He is likely to find that democracy is a shifting aggregation of thought and desirous only of a candidate who can win. Opportunism is all that there has been in practical democracy throughout its career, while in so far as its alleged principles are concerned it is like Artemus Ward—it hasn't any; it's in the show business. And a mighty poor show it has been for a long time.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE REAL NEBRASKA BULL FIGHTER.

The break in Ohio has been on Bryan and silver, and the cleavage throughout the country will be on that line. Bryan and silver are synonymous. Bryan means silver and silver means Bryan. By throwing Bryan overboard the Ohio democrats necessarily reject silver, though some of the men on their ticket have favored silver, and all of them have supported Bryan. The cause of silver and the fortunes of Bryan are inseparably linked in politics, as the Ohio democrats made plain in their assault on both.

The war which has been started in Ohio in the campaign of 1904 is completed. At the outset the victory is with the reorganizers, for the friends of Bryan, numerous and eloquent as they were, were beaten. Probably they will be beaten in many other states, for in some of the west and in most of the east the reorganizers are undoubtedly in preponderance in their party. In most of the trans-Mississippi states, however, the Bryanite section is in the majority. It is in the majority in Missouri, notwithstanding the victory of the anti-Bryan element in the municipal canvass in St. Louis this year. It is in the majority in Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Texas and most of the other states between the Mississippi and the Pacific. There will be a contest in the democracy of every state on Bryan, and while there is a probability that he will be defeated in the convention of 1904, there is very far from being a probability that it will strengthen the democratic party in the nation at large. Bryan himself will make no concession to the reorganizers. There are hundreds of thousands of men who voted for him in 1896 and 1900 who would rather see the republicans carry every state in the union than have an anti-Bryan democratic candidate win. The democracy's irrepressible conflict has begun, and it will wage until one or the other faction is overthrown. The Ohio convention proclaimed to the country that the national democracy is a house divided against itself, and the party will be forced to accept the calamity which that condition imposes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A platform of modern democracy endorsing the principles of the forefathers, expounders and defenders of old-time democracy, including sound money and no hauling down of the flag, might be discouraging to the Nebraska stripe of democratic statesmen, but it would be a decided step in advance and would indicate that the one-time aggressive organization had awakened from its deep sleep and was recovering its second wind. However, the modern theory of being "agin the government" has so permeated the party that hope of anything but opposition to everything in sight would be vain.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

William J. Bryan announces that he will fight for the Kansas City platform. Apparently Mr. Bryan doesn't believe in deserting an old friend because it happens to be down.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Novel Booty Taken by Thieves.

There are some remarkable thefts that the police are called upon to hunt down, but two of the strangest and cheapest robberies that ever came to the notice of the Seventeenth district officers were reported a few days ago. In one case a ragman had pushed his cart up an alley at Seventeenth and Reed streets and left his conveyance, which contained two bags of rags, to enter the rear of a house in search of more rags. When he came out of the house, three minutes later, his two bags of rags were gone. There stood the empty cart. No trace could be found of the thieves. Not a square away, about the same time, there was carried off a tubful of infant's clothes, which had been put out to soak previous to a washing. The thieves took the tub and all, even the water in which the clothes were soaking.—Philadelphia Record.

Man's Hairdressing.

The business of hairdressing was pushed to a ridiculous excess by the late duke of Kent, particularly while governor of Gibraltar. The first person who boarded every ship coming into harbor was his royal highness' hairdresser, and no officer was allowed to land until he had submitted his head to be operated on by this functionary. On the top of it was to be cut in a horse shoe form; a string put round the ear and held in the mouth decided the termination (downward) of the whiskers, and such fooleries.—N. Y. Times.

A Conditional Reward.

Woman—My husband has disappeared and may be dead. I want to offer a reward for his body.

Chief of Police—Yes, madam. A description will be needed, and this, with the reward, will no doubt prove effective. He may be alive, you know, in which case we may soon be able to return him to you.

"I shan't pay a cent reward unless he is returned dead, just remember that."—N. Y. World.

Awful Experience.

Hungry Higgs—Whatever you do, don't never let no old fox coax you into gittin' a hard-cider 'gag.

Wendy Watkins—Such a headache? "Headache? You git plumb bug-house. Time I got roped in on the game, I sawed a half a cord of wood before I knowed what I was doin'!"—Indianapolis Press.

Has His Advantages.

Pilson—I don't believe there is much difference between genius and insanity.

Dillon—Oh! yes, there is a heap. The lunatic is sure of his board and clothes.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

Tit-Bits for Ostriches.

A gimlet was once devoured by an ostrich in captivity and another is said to have swallowed a lighted pipe without experiencing any apparent discomfort or injury.—Indianapolis News.

The Irish of It.

Jagg—Why do you regard the shamrock as something of an Irish bull?

Wagg—Because when Pat starts in to paint the tow red he does it with green.—Judge.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 23.

CATTLE—Native Steers... 4 50 6 50

CATTLE—Foreign Steers... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—Winter Wheat... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2 Red... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50

CATTLE—No. 2... 3 50 5 50